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LABARUS
OPTICIANS

FOR THE BEST
EYE
WEAR

日陸廿月拾年丑丁

HONG KONG, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1937.

日拜禮 日捌廿月壹拾年柒卅佰玖仟壹英

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The Daily Press.
友之國中

HONG KONG, NOVEMBER 28, 1937.

WAR ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH CHINA

Despite the fact that the Japanese air force have been steadily bombing Canton and the neighbouring places for some weeks past, they have not, apart from causing death and destruction amongst the innocent civilians, scored what might be termed strategic successes. Since the commencement of these unwarranted assaults on South China, some 900 to 1000 bombs must have been dropped at various points of the Canton-Hankow Railway but the fact that the train services were never held up for any very lengthy period speaks volumes for the splendid organisation of the repair work on the part of the Chinese, and mighty little for the marksmanship of the Japanese!

The Canton-Kowloon Railway, the Chinese section of which was built with a big British loan which has not yet been repaid, was left alone by the raiding airmen until October 14, when assaults were launched at Tongmei and Cheungmuktau. Since then there have been repeated raids on the railway, the last one of which only occurred towards the end of this week. The Chinese railwaymen are showing the greatest courage in the face of grave personal danger, keeping up the train service despite the fact that there is no telling when a Japanese plane would swoop down from the clouds and unload its bomb-racks. That their attempts will be continued there can be little doubt, but experts who have studied the situation closely are at one in that the damaging of any railway property beyond repair, in this section of the country, is almost impossible due principally to the poor marksmanship of the Japanese airmen coupled with the careful preparations of the Chinese.

In connection with their activities in South China, the Japanese have not merely concentrated their attention on the railways. They have also visited the Boxer Tigris and Whampoa where the Chinese have recently started the construction of a deep-water harbour. But here again no direct damage was done to any military property, the only people suffering as the result of the raids being the poor country people whose huts and villages were blown to smithereens.

With bombing from the air intensified and with the Japanese bringing their warships—thirty-six in all—up to the mouth of the Pearl River, the authorities decided, from a safety point of view, to block the river. This had the effect of bottling up the river and the vessels affected included the British river gunboat, H.M.S. "Centa". The measure affected Hong Kong-Canton trade to such an extent that many people began to ask whether the step was warranted. These talks soon spread and the Canton authorities then decided that in order to give as much assistance as possible to the tradespeople the barrier would be lifted partially. This has been done and trade between Hong Kong and Canton has been resumed, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The Pearl River, however, is not the only waterway that has been blocked, for reports to hand indicate that to some extent, by mining, but mostly by the sinking of hulks filled with rock and concrete, ingress to Bias Bay has also been prevented. Similarly the entrances to the harbours at Hoihow, Swatow, Swatone and Ngaium have also been closed.

In Canton itself, the populace have now become used to war conditions and a determination prevails to face the situation calmly. With a view to instilling a sense of security and guarding against undue fear and defeatism, the authorities, apart from taking the usual military precautions, have erected strong air raid shelters in various parts of the city, but even without these measures the "never say die" spirit of the Cantonese is so predominant as to augur excellently for the future.

EX-PREMIER'S FUNERAL

London, Nov. 27.
The remains of the late Mr. Ramsay MacDonald were interred in a cemetery three miles from Loughborough after a simple service attended by relatives and the local boyhood friends of the ex-Premier. The hundreds of wreaths included tributes from Mr. Neville Chamberlain and members of the Cabinet, Loughborough fishermen, the Japanese Foreign Minister and the Government and people of South Africa.—
Reuter.

TYPHOID IN BRITAIN

London, Nov. 27.
The total number of victims of the typhoid epidemic at Croydon has now reached 217, of which 10 have been fatal.—
Reuter's Bulletin Service.

BRAZILIAN ACTION

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 27.
It is understood that the Brazilian Government has ordered the closing of Spanish Government agencies in three towns.—
Reuter's Bulletin Service.

Anglo-French Discussions On Far East Common Line Of Action Is Anticipated Halifax-Hitler Talks Reviewed

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.
IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL PROBLEMS WHICH WILL COME UNDER REVIEW WHEN THE ANGLO-FRENCH STATESMEN MEET ON MONDAY, WILL BE THE SHANGHAI CRISIS. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE INSTRUCTED THEIR AMBASSADOR IN TOKYO TO LEAVE THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT NO DOUBT WHATSOEVER THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT CLAIM TO BE CONSULTED IN ANY ARRANGEMENT MADE RESPECTING THE CHINESE CUSTOMS.

IT IS HOPED HERE THAT THE LONDON CONVERSATIONS WILL LEAD TO THE ADOPTION OF A COMMON LINE OF ACTION BY BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE FAR EAST.

OTHER MATTERS FOR DISCUSSION INCLUDE THE HITLER-HALIFAX TALKS. FRENCH CIRCLES IN LONDON DECLARE THAT NO IMMEDIATE CHANGE IN THE FRENCH POLICY IS LIKELY AS FRANCE IS NOT WILLING TO CONCEDE TO ANY GERMAN CLAIMS UNLESS GERMANY OFFERS HOPE FOR A GENERAL EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT.—REUTER.



Chinese Soldiers of the 38th Division launching attack on enemy line.

ALL FRONTS QUIET

Peiping, Nov. 28.
All the northern fronts continue to be quiet, said a military spokesman, except that yesterday morning Japanese planes bombed the railway between Tsinanfu and Tainanfu, disturbing rail traffic. The general opinion here is that the north will show little change until Nanking is taken, after which further developments are likely.—
Reuter.

JAPANESE INSTITUTE MARTIAL LAW

Tientsin, Nov. 27.
Japanese military authorities and the police in the Chinese city and special areas have instituted a regime equivalent to martial law following reports that plainclothes Chinese gunmen have arrived in Tientsin.

All Chinese entering and leaving Japanese-occupied Chinese areas are being searched, and Japanese armed police are making house to house inspections.

Similar precautions are being taken in the villages around Tientsin.

While no details are yet available, it is understood that a shooting affair occurred in a village in the southern suburbs, after which many arrests were made.—
Reuter.

"AUTONOMOUS" GOVERNMENT AT CHANGTSEH

Shanghai, Nov. 27.
According to Japanese reports, an "autonomous" provincial government has been established at Changtseh, an important town in north Honan, and will be formally installed on November 27.—
Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Shanghai, Nov. 28.
Despite repeated Japanese attacks the Chinese are still holding the line east of Changhsing, according to Chinese reports which added that the city, despite the severest aerial bombardment, is still in Chinese hands.

It is also claimed that the Chinese defenders in Wushu repulsed the Japanese onslaughts successively for the past three days and nights. As the result of severe fighting, the Wushu railway station was completely demolished and casualties on both sides were very heavy. Meanwhile, instead of shelling the Kiangyin Forts, Japanese warships on the Yangtze are bombarding Tsingkiang, directly opposite Kiangyin.

It is held possible by Chinese circles that the Japanese might attempt to land troops in this northern Kiangsu city. The second boom in Chingkiang has been completed by the Chinese and is reported to be stronger than the first one in Kiangyin.

The Chinese air force is reported to have been active during the past few nights in Kiangyin and Haiyen. According to a Chinese report the Japanese warships in the Yangtze and Hangchow Bay were raided with "satisfactory" results.—
Reuter.

MR. R. G. HOWE IN HANKOW

Chinese Foreign Office Moves

Hankow, Nov. 27.
The British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. R. G. Howe, accompanied by the majority of the staff of the British Embassy, has arrived from Nanking on H.M.S. Bee. The Chinese Foreign Office are establishing temporary offices in the British Concession and it is understood that if Hankow is attacked the Foreign Office will move to Szechuen, probably establishing offices in Chungking.—
Reuter.

ATTACK ON MADRID

Much Activity Reported

Madrid, Nov. 27.
The insurgent attack on Madrid is continuing actively while the road between the capital and Valencia, was heavily bombed by enemy aircraft. Fighting on the other fronts, however, is not on a large scale.—
Reuter.

FIERCE ALL-NIGHT BATTLE

Barcelona, Nov. 26.
Furious insurgent attacks on Government positions on the road from Ornadegallejo to Sabadigo and in the Aragon sector are claimed to have been repulsed with heavy casualties after a fierce all-night battle in which Moors were used as shock troops, according to reports from Government headquarters in the north-west front.

Insurgent planes again bombed Barcelona to-day, but the damage was slight.—
Reuter.

PALESTINE UNREST

Jerusalem, Nov. 27.
Shots were fired to-day on a patrol of the Essex Regiment, while other shooting affrays are reported from various places. A heavy attack was made on the police station at Tiberias.

Sheikh Farhan Saadi, who was sentenced to death for unlawful carrying of arms, was hanged in Acre this morning.

An Arab tried by the Military Court to-day was found not guilty.—
Reuter's Bulletin Service.

LORD BRABOURNE

London, Nov. 27.
Lord Brabourne, newly appointed Governor of Bengal, arrived in Calcutta to-day, while Sir John Anderson, the retiring Governor, sailed for England from Bombay.—
Reuter's Bulletin Service.

AMERICA FORMALLY LODGES PROTEST

Interference With Chinese Customs

Washington, Nov. 27.
The United States Government has formally expressed its concern to the Japanese Government respecting any attempt to interfere with the integrity of the Chinese Maritime Customs system.

It is not known here what action, if any, the United States will take in the event of an unfavourable response from Tokyo, but it is presumed that Anglo-American consultation will ensue. Political quarters feel that the Administration has recently been soft-pedalling the forthright policy announced by President Roosevelt in Chicago on account of the adverse reaction in the Senate. They predict, therefore, that the Government will not stick out its neck very far in dealing with the Japanese designs on the administrative functions formerly exercised by the Chinese in the Shanghai area.—
Reuter.

FIRM BRITISH STAND

London, Nov. 27.
It is learned in official circles in London that the British Ambassador in Tokyo has been authorised to leave the Japanese Government in no doubt whatsoever that the British Government claim to be consulted on any arrangement made about the Chinese Maritime Customs.

Besides the British Government, the United States and French Governments are interested in loans secured on the Chinese Customs, and there has been constant consultation and contact between the three governments over the question.

When the French Premier and Foreign Minister meet Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Anthony Eden, in London on Monday, it is presumed that the position at Shanghai will be raised during the talks on the international situation as a whole.—
Reuter.

FRENCH ACTION

Paris, It is understood that the French Ambassador in Tokyo has received instructions to inform the Japanese Government that the French Government claim to be consulted in any arrangements about the Chinese Customs, similar to the claim by Britain.—
Reuter.

ACTIVE SEARCH FOR PEACE

Washington, Nov. 26.
Asked at to-day's press conference what would be his policy now that the Brussels conference had adjourned, President Franklin Roosevelt said his policy would be to keep on trying in an active search for peace.—
Reuter.

WARM WELCOME FOR PRESIDENT

Chungking, Nov. 27.
Mr. Lin Sen, President of the Chinese Republic, has arrived from

"CHINA FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM"

War Film Horrifies England

London, Nov. 26.
The horrors of the China war is brought home to millions of cinema-goers by a news film shot amidst the actual hostilities.

The reel, which is showing throughout the country this week, depicts the "Doomed Battalion" in Shanghai and the pitiable crowds of refugees trying to force their way into the International Settlement. Before the audience has recovered from this horrific spectacle, the next instalment shows the wildly gay rejoicings in Tokyo.

The first performance of the film "China Fights For Freedom" was shown to-night in London at a meeting organised by the Chinese Campaign Committee. Mr. Cocker Brown, foreign secretary of the London Missionary Society, paid a tribute to the magnificent restraint shown by the Chinese people in the face of Japanese aggression and declared that even if China is now beaten to her knees, she will ultimately rebuild herself into a great nation.

Miss Koo Chen-chu, daughter of Dr. Wellington Koo, declared that the Chinese must resist the aggressor. Nevertheless they bore no hatred since they were aware of the suffering peasants in Japan some of whom had even committed suicide because they were unable to pay the taxes to support the war.

The well-known Chinese writer, Yao Shin-nung, declared that the Chinese were determined to resist until the Japanese forces were entirely driven from Chinese soil.—
Reuter.

Nanking and was given an enthusiastic welcome.—
Reuter.



Chinese peasantry swarming into the Settlement before the advance of Japanese troops to Soochow Creek.

NEUTRALITY OR SELFISHNESS

PEACE PACTS AND TREATIES MUST BE CLOSELY FOLLOWED

WHOLESALE CONDEMNATION OF WAR

BY SIM KHIM LIN

NOTHING REVEALS SO MUCH THE PATHETIC GROPPINGS OF MANKIND AS THE LAW OF NEUTRALITY. ITS INCLUSION IN INTERNATIONAL LAW IS AN ADMISSION OF DEFEAT IN THE EFFORTS OF NATIONS TO ESTABLISH JUSTICE AND PEACE. FOR THE LEGALITY OF NEUTRALITY IS AN ADMISSION OF THE LEGALITY OF WAR. WITHOUT WAR THERE WOULD BE NO NEED TO INSIST ON NEUTRAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS, AND IN THIS INSISTING, STATES HAVE RESIGNEDLY BOWED TO THE INEVITABILITY OF WAR. YET IF A WORLD VOTE WERE TO BE POLLED REGARDING THE SUITABILITY OF WAR IN SETTLING DISPUTES, THERE WOULD BE NO DOUBT AS TO ITS CONDEMNATION.

Nowhere is the desire for peace and condemnation of war more articulate than in the League of Nations. During the last Sino-Japanese Controversy of 1932, delegates of the world powers, except Japan, unanimously protested against resort to armed force in the settling of disputes as a principle wrecking world-peace and security. Even the Japanese delegates made "peace" their justification for aggression.

The United States Government, though a non-member, stated officially to the League, "The promotion of peace in no matter what part of the world is of concern to all nations. It has been and is the desire of the American people to participate in efforts directed towards that end." The recent speech of President Roosevelt at Chicago, which raised world optimism in collective action for peace, echoes the same sentiment. At the Brussels Nine-Power Treaty Conference, delegates again repeated their formulae for peace and security based on a scrupulous respect for the principles of International Law.

And this is the pathos and irony of the human drama, enacted before our very eyes to-day. Condemning war in solemn agreements as a means of settling disputes, and solemnly promising to accept responsibility and obligations to render war ineffective, States still admit the legality of war, and just as solemnly insist on their rights as neutrals.

The recent passing of the Neutrality Act in America is a revelation of the lengths to which an enlightened and progressive nation will go to keep out of war. Such neutrality legislation, passed for the first time in history, and coming from a first class power, is a significant index to international values.

DETERMINED REFUSAL

Essentially the Neutrality Act was an effort to improve on the lessons of the past in keeping clear of the tentacles of war. It was a determined national refusal to be drawn into any war. The main features of the Bill were therefore its strict impartiality towards belligerents regardless of the rights and wrongs of the war. The greatest care was taken to see that there were no loopholes for the Government to make any distinction between belligerents or to be involved by League Sanctions against aggressors.

Stated plainly, it is the Monroe Doctrine legislated. Stated bluntly—Isolation and inaction at all costs so long as the American nation is not drawn into a war caused by Japanese Imperialism in the Far East or the Fascist and Nazi dreams of expansion in Europe; or more bluntly put by the "New York Times": "It is proposed that we close our eyes to whatever issues may be involved; that we apply our embargoes in terms of absolute equality to the aggressor and his victim, to the tyrant and to the defenders of our democratic tradition. This is not prudence or foresight. It is a counsel of cowardice and bankruptcy of American idealism."

How far results will be compatible with desires still remain to be seen. Signs for prediction may be glimpsed from the last war between Italy and Ethiopia, when the Neutrality Resolution of August 31, 1935, came into force.

The crucial stage of League economic sanctions against Italy was the consideration of an oil embargo on Italy. Its application was deterred by the uncertainty of American co-operation. That this hesitation was justified, can be easily understood, when it is known that Congress was flooded with letters from organizations of Italian-Americans in America protesting against co-operation "which may in any form aid or encourage the so-called League of Nations in extending its present sanctions against Italy to include oil and other merchandise which is essential to the promotion of life and the moral conduct of business," and also in view of the public insistence for strict neutrality. Besides the prospect that President Roosevelt might extend his embargo of "implements of war" to include oil, was lessened, when it became known that Senator Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Committee in Foreign Relations, had given the Senate his virtual pledge that oil, copper, and cotton would not be included as "implements of war."

The supply of oil to belligerent Italy was of vital importance to her in maintaining her war of aggression, and as such was prejudicial to the other belligerent, Abyssinia. If equality of treatment is a fundamental principle and basis of the system of rules of neutrality in times of war, would Abyssinia not have grounds, for claiming breach of neutrality? And if she were strong enough to enforce demands, would she not be justified to do so?

IMPARTIAL TREATMENT

When the American Government recently forbade the export of arms in Government owned vessels to China or Japan, and declared that any merchantman flying the American flag attempting to transport arms to these two countries would do so at its own risk, its action was also intended to be a case of impartial treatment. No doubt its intention was impartial, but that its consequences are partial to Japan; there is also no doubt. It is tantamount to saying to Japan, "You can make use of any opportunity that we may have given you by virtue of your naval might," while to China, "You likewise can do so, if you can, against the naval blockade by Japan."

So much for the Law of Neutrality as seen in the American neutrality legislation. But how does the conception of neutrality stand in the light of changing international relations?

Before the Great War, no agreements, signed and ratified by responsible Governments, existed which condemned resort to armed force or upheld arbitration as an irrevocable principle in the settling of international disputes. In the text books of International Law then, and even now, war was an inevitable, and therefore legal, means of settling disputes. Attempts were therefore made to humanize war by regulating its conditions according to civilized standards. But war, self-confessed, was recognised as a civilized standard, and the rules of neutrality were in conformation to that civilized standard.

RULES OF WAR

War, undesired but unpreventable, was to be submitted to, and rules made to make the acts of war humane. War was to be made less foul by the introduction of legal rules—but it was still admittedly foul. And among these rules of "humane" warfare stood neutrality. To-day there are many who would still seriously advocate the inclusion of the law of neutrality as a practice of civilized states.

They are right. The rules of neutrality and the conduct of "humane" warfare will be the practice of civilized states, until these civilized states realize and assume the responsibility of their obligations as expressed in the League Covenant, the Washington Nine-Power Treaty, and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. But they are also wrong. If obligations expressed in solemn treaties do not form the system of International Law, then there can be no International Law in the sense of Law prescribing a defined mode of action of what is right as conceived by the human mind. All treaties are legally void.

JURISTS AGREE

Leading international jurists are in agreement that neutral rights

and obligations have given way to the absolute primacy of the Covenant, when a State has become a member of the League of Nations. In doing so, the member state has agreed to submit to arbitration by the League of Nations in the settling of disputes, and has agreed to accept obligations and duties to render war ineffective.

The member-state has also agreed to measures of discrimination against itself, if it commits a breach of the Covenant. The recognition of this principle by Italy, when economic sanctions were applied against her during the Italo-Abyssinian War, is practical proof that the hitherto sacred rights of neutrality no longer apply to members of the League of Nations.

All the leading states of the world, except U.S.A., Germany, and Japan, are members of the League of Nations. But the United States and Japan are co-signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty agreeing "to adopt a policy designed to stabilize conditions in the Far East, to safeguard the rights and interests of China, and to promote intercourse between China and the other Powers upon the basis of equality of opportunity."

Sixty-six nations, including Germany, Japan, and the United States, are signatories of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, which agree with the League of Nations in condemning war, for "The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another."

A BASIC PRINCIPLE

That treaties, being contractual transactions between States, are legally binding in international relations is a basic principle of International Law. Though obligations may be ignored by a powerful state, without coercive sanctions being successful applied, the obligations of treaties still remain Law. International Law, like Municipal Law, though infringed or ignored, and perhaps incapable of enforcement because of maladministration, is still Law.

How then can war be recognised as a legal practice of International Law? If war is condemned as a practice of nations, how can the legality of neutrality be justified, since the rules of neutrality are based on the conditions of war? For members of the League of Nations, the League Assembly and the Permanent Court of International Justice are bodies which can pronounce the illegality of war. For non-member States, the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg-Briand Pact contain expressed declarations and solemn obligations regulating the practice of nations. Can any civilized nation in this world therefore stand aloof in selfishness by ignoring its solemn obligations and duties on the remnants of broken faith.

TAIWAN STATION BOMBED BY JAPANESE PLANE

Tsinan, Nov. 27: Taiwan station on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway in Shantung was bombed yesterday morning by a Japanese plane. About ten bombs were dropped, demolishing several dwelling houses.

CIVIL SERVICE

Salaries Conversion

The "Gazette" contains the draft of A Bill Intituled An Ordinance to fix the rate at which the sterling salaries of public officers shall be paid, in this Colony, cited as the Sterling Salaries Conversion Ordinance, 1937.

The object of this Bill is to make provision in the year 1938 for the payment in this Colony of the sterling salaries of public officers in the Hong Kong Government service at a rate similar to the rate at which such salaries were paid in 1937.

Clause 3 in which the rate is fixed at 1/3 to the dollar, is based upon section 2 (5) of the Hong Kong Government Service (Levy on Salaries) Ordinance, 1937, Ordinance No. 2 of 1937, which expires on 31st December, 1937, and is repealed by clause 7.

Clause 2 defines the expressions "Treasury rate" and "Widows and Orphans' Pension Contribution," and clauses 4 and 5 reproduce the provisions of sections 6 (1) and 7 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1937, respectively empowering the Legislative Council to grant exemptions by resolution and saving the rights of the Crown.

The provisions introduced by this Bill are by clause 6 thereof to have effect from 1st January, 1938—31st December, 1938, only unless otherwise provided by Ordinance.

IMPORTANT PARLEYS PENDING

French Leaders To Visit Premier And Foreign Secretary

London, Nov. 26. M. Camille Chautemps and M. Yvon Delbos will arrive in London at 9.30 p.m. on Sunday, and conversations between them, the Prime Minister and Mr. Anthony Eden, will open at 10 Downing Street on Monday.

It is understood that Lord Halifax will participate in some of the talks.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain will have lunch with the visitors at No. 11 Downing Street on Monday, and Mr. Eden will entertain them to dinner in the evening.

There will be a lunch party at the French Embassy on Tuesday to enable the visitors to meet other members of the Cabinet, after which M. Chautemps and M. Delbos will leave for Paris.

Reuter.

Japanese Intend To Occupy Settlement

Shanghai, Nov. 27. The Japanese army authorities continue to press for recognition of the right to enter the International Settlement to the south of Soochow Creek, ostensibly in order to have a short cut for their troops and supplies destined for Nantao.

There is increased apprehension over the Japanese intentions in view of the widely circulated rumours, that the Japanese army intends to occupy the whole of the Settlement as from December 1.

Reuter.

IMPERISHABLE DEEDS OF HEROISM

Eye-Witness Tells Of Gallant Chinese

At this stage in the Sino-Japanese hostilities, one cannot but be impressed by the course and unselfish devotion shown by the Chinese army.

The world has heard of various incidents, of heroic actions and of marvellous escapes. The "Doomed Battalion" is cited as an outstanding example, but there are many incidents that have not come to light and here, for the first time, is an eye-witness account of a heroic stand made against tremendous odds.

The scene was the Whangpoo River about half way between Shanghai and Woosung. The time was a lovely evening during the second week in September when the main object of the Japanese was the capture of Kiangwan village.

The Japanese Naval Landing Party had secured the upper reaches. In between these parties was a Chinese force, having one flank resting on the river bank and the other resting on Kiangwan.

HONG KONG

Z.B.W. on Wavelengths of 353 metres (845 k.c.s.), 31.49 metres (9.53 megacycles). (Hong Kong Times)

STUDIO—ELEONORA GOLDSTEIN AT THE PIANO

Band Concert
10.30-11.30 a.m. Relay of Morning Service from the Union Church.

11.30-12.15 p.m. Relay of Morning Service from the Hop Yai Church (Chinese).

12.15 p.m. Beethoven—Quartet In E Flat Major, Op. 127
Played by the Busch Quartet.

12.55 p.m. A Beethoven Song
Die Ehre Gottes Aus Der Natur.
Op. 48, No. 4—Kirsten Flagstad (Soprano).

1 p.m. Local Time Signal and Weather Report

1.03 p.m. Light Orchestra.
Childhood Memories (arr. Somers)—London Palladium Orchestra; A Fairy Ballet (White); Raindrops—Pizzetti For Strings (T. De La Riviere)—Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra; The Knave Of Diamonds (Steele); Love In Idleness—Serenata (MacBeth)—Alfredo Campoli and His Salon Orchestra; Fraquita Serenade (Lehar)—Albert Sandler and His Orchestra; Dream Of Autumn (Jorge); Chorister's Waltz (Phelps)—London Novelty Orchestra.

1.30 p.m. Reuter and Rugby Press; Local Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.40 p.m. Arthur Schnabe (Piano).
Beethoven—Sonata In B Flat Major, Op. 22.

2.04 p.m. Dvorak Compositions and Kirsten Flagstad (Soprano).
Carnival—Overture—London Symphony Orchestra cond; Albert Coates; Songs My Mother Taught Me, Op. 55, No. 4—Kirsten Flagstad; (Soprano); Slavonic Dance No. 14 In B Flat Major; Slavonic Dance No. 15 In C Major—Czech Philharmonic Orch. cond: Václav Talich.

2.30 p.m. Close down.

4-7 p.m. Chinese Programme.

7 p.m. An hour with Handel.
Handel Concerto Grosso No. 6—No. 6—The Boyd Neel String Orchestra, cond: Boyd Neel; Comfort Ye My People; Every Valley Shall Be Exalted (Messiah)—Walter Widdop (Tenor); Concerto For Orchestra In D (With Organ)—Sir Hallion Harty conducting the London Symphony Orchestra (Harold Dabner at the Organ); 'Aldina' Suite, (a) Overture, (b) Menuet-Musette-Musette, (c) Gavotte—Sarabande—Gavotte; (d) Menuet-Gavotte-Tamburino—Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of New York, cond: Willem Mengelberg; And The Glory Of The Lord; Hallelujah Chorus (Messiah)—Royal Choral Society and London Philharmonic Orchestra cond: Dr. Malcolm Sargent.

8 p.m. Local Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8.03 p.m. Studio—Eleonora Goldstein at the Piano.

1. Fantasia—Impromptu (Chopin); 2. Valse No. 6 (Chopin); 3. (Chopin); 3. Serenade (Schubert-Liszt); 4. Hungarian Rhapsody No. 11 (Liszt).

8.23 p.m. Mavis Bennett (Soprano).
Pretty Mooking Bird (Bishop); Down Vauxhall Way (Oliver) (Piano accompaniment by Gerald Moore).

8.32 p.m. Marek Weber and His Orchestra.

RADIO PROGRAMMES

The Hermit (Clemens Schmalstich); Forest Idyll (Esslinger); Fantasia On Melodies Of Johann Strauss (Weber).
8.50 p.m. Studio—An appeal on behalf of the Hong Kong Benevolent Society.

9 p.m. Reuter and Rugby Press; Local Weather Forecast and Announcements.

9.03 p.m. Relay of the Band of the 1st Bn. The Seaforth Highlanders.

Conductor: Mr. E. G. Baker. A.R.C.M.

'Scottish Night'

1. March—John Mackay (Ord Hume); 2. Overture—Land of the Mountain and Flood (Macginn); 3. Two Songs—(a) Loch Lomond, (b) Coming Thru the Rye (Tradition); 4. Highland Patrol—The Wee Macgregor (Amers); Interlude—Three songs by Alex. Carmichael (Baritone); Dell's Awa' Wi' Th' Excelsman; The Piper O'Dundee; Ae Fond Kiss (Scott Gatty); 5. Suite—A Keltic Suite (Foulds); 6. The Gathering (b) The Lament, (c) The Clans; 6. Selection of Scottish Airs—The Thistle (Myddleton); Regimental Marches; Garb of Auld dail, Blue Bonnets over the Border, Rule Britannia, Scotland for Ever.

10 p.m. Light Orchestra, and Vocal.

Tears (Uhr); Indiana Sweetheart (Hansen)—Albert Sandler and His Orchestra Only A Rose; Song Of The Vagabonds ('The Vagabond King'—Friml)—Orchestra Raymond; I Don't Know What's Wrong (Dyrenforth and E. Ansell); Roll Up Sailorman (film 'Big Fella'—Ega and Eric Ansell); Canoe Song (film 'Sanders of the River'—Wimperis and Spollansky)—Paul Robeson (Bass); Wagneriana (Fantasia on Themes of Wagner) (Seidel, arr. Schmidt-Kotken)—Dol Dauber and His Salon Orchestra.

10.30 p.m. Close down

DAVENTRY

Call letters: Wavelengths
G.S.O. 17.79mc. (18.66m.)
G.S.O. 15.18mc. (19.76m.)
G.S.B. 9.51mc. (31.55m.)
G.S.H. 21.47mc. (13.97m.)
G.S.F. 15.14mc. (19.82m.)

Trans. I (G.S.O., G.S.G., G.S.B.).
4.15 p.m. Big Ben. "This is England." Talks by representative English people. 4.30 p.m. The Wata Maori Choir. 5 p.m. Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary and Announcements. 5.25 p.m. Bella, and a Religious Service (Church of Scotland), from the Parish Church of Saint Andrew, Edinburgh. Address by the Rev. W. Erskine Blackburn. 6.15 p.m. Military Marches. 6.25 p.m. Close down.

Trans. II (G.S.H., G.S.G., G.S.B.).
8.45 p.m. Big Ben. The BBC Empire Orchestra; leader, Daniel Melisa; conductor, Eric Fogg. Jelly d'Arany (Violin). 7.40 p.m. A Religious Service (Church of England), from Southwark Cathedral, London. 8.30 p.m. "This is England." 8.45 p.m. The Forum Theatre Orchestra, directed by Philip Martell. 9.30 p.m. Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary, and Announcements. 9.55 p.m. Close down.

Trans. III (G.S.H., G.S.F., G.S.B.).
10.15 p.m. Big Ben. "Sportsman Talking." "Dixie" Dean and Ivan Sharpe. 10.30 p.m. Chamber Music. The Maurice Cole Trio; Winifred Small (Violin); Kathleen Moorhouse (Violoncello); Maurice Cole (Pianoforte). 11 p.m. Scottish Festival Service, from St. Columba's, Point Street, London. 12 midnight. Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary and Announcements. 12.25 a.m. Falkman and his Apache Band. 1 a.m. Close down.

PARIS

Call letters of the Station:—
Wavelength: 19.68 metres T P A 2.
Wavelength: 25.24 metres T P A 3.
Wavelength: 25.60 metres T P A 4.
Wavelength: 25.24 m.—11.885 Kc.

7 a.m. Radio-Journal of France (French News). 7.20 a.m. Gramophone Records. 7.30 a.m. Leading Press Articles. 7.45 a.m. Gramophone Records. 8.15 a.m. Talk on French Events. 8.30 a.m. Gramophone Records. 9 a.m. News in French. 9.30 a.m. News in English. 9.40 a.m. News in Italian. 9.50 a.m. Gramophone Records. 10 a.m. Close down.

Wavelength: 19.68 m.—15.243 Kc.
11 a.m. Gramophone Records. 12 noon. News in English. 12.15 p.m. Concert. Relay from Paris P. T. T. 12.45 p.m. Talk on French Events. 1 p.m. Concert Relay from Paris P. T. T. 1.30 p.m. News in French. Colonial Market Prices. 2 p.m. Talk on the Chama by Mr. Leon Werth. 2.10 p.m. Reviews and Periodicals by Mr. Francois de Teramond. 2.20 p.m.

Gramophone Records. 2.30 p.m. Concert. Relay. 4 p.m. Close. Wavelength: 25.24 m.—11.885 Kc.
5.15 p.m. News in French. Market Prices. Rates of Exchange. 5.45 p.m. News in Arabic. 6 p.m. Concert Relay. 6.50 a.m. Music-Halls, Circuses and Cabarets by Mr. Legrand-Chabrier. 7 p.m. Relay of Radio-Journal of France (French News). 7.30 p.m. News in French. Rates of Exchange. 8.10 p.m. News in English. 8.20 p.m. News in Italian. 8.30 p.m. Relay. 10.30 p.m. Colonial Market Prices. 10.45 a.m. News in Portuguese. 11 p.m. Close Down.

Wavelength: 25.60 m.—11.720 Kc.
11.15 p.m. Concert Relay from Radio-Paris. 12.15 p.m. News in French. Market Prices. Rates of Exchange. 12.40 a.m. News in Portuguese. 12.50 a.m. News in Spanish. 1 a.m. Gramophone Records. 1.15 a.m. Close Down. 3 a.m. Gramophone Records. 4 a.m. News in French. Market Prices. Rates of Exchange. 4.30 a.m. News in English. 4.45 a.m. Gramophone Records. 5.45 a.m. News in German. 6 a.m. Close Down.

BERLIN

D.J.A. 31.58m. (95.60 k.c.)
D.J.B. 19.74m. (15.200 k.c.)
D.J.E. 16.39m. (17.760 k.c.)
D.J.N. 31.45m. (95.40 k.c.)
D.J.Q. 19.93m. (15.280 k.c.)

1.05 p.m. Call (German, English). German Folk Song. 1.10 p.m. Musical Greetings for Sunday. 2 p.m. News in German. 2.15 p.m. Musical Greetings for Sunday (continued). 2.50 p.m. Greetings to our listeners. 3 p.m. News and Review of the Week in English. 3.15 p.m. The spinning room. Little radio scenes. 3.45 p.m. Chamber music. 4.30 p.m. Selected records. 4.45 p.m. Carla Splittler will sing. 5.30 p.m. News and Review of the Week in German. 5.45 p.m. What everybody likes. Hour of entertainment. 7 p.m. Concert of Light Music. 8 p.m. News in English. 8.15 p.m. Concert of Light Music (continued). 8.55 p.m. Greetings to our listeners. 9 p.m. News and Review of the Week in German. 9.15 p.m. A Sunday Evening Programme. 9.30 p.m. Peasants, Hunters and Soldiers. The "Spieleitung" will entertain. 10 p.m. News and Review of the Week in English and Dutch. 10.15 p.m. Ninth Symphony by Ludwig van Beethoven. 11.30 p.m. The spinning room. Little radio scenes. Midnight. Sign off (German, English).

AUSTRALIA

A.L.R.—Wave Length. 31.34 metres. Power. 1 Kilowatt; Frequency. 9.58 megacycles.

6 p.m. "In Quires and Places where they Sing," presented by the A.B.C. (Adelaide) wireless Chorus and Soloists. 6.30 p.m. "Random Pages"—A Musical Miscellany. 6.40 p.m. Talk. 6.55 p.m. Musical interlude. 7.05 p.m. Recordings of Famous Overseas Artists. 8 p.m. This Week's Story. 8.15 p.m. The New Note Octet. Leader, Albert Fischer. 8.50 p.m. Talk on International Affairs, by Professor A. H. Charteris. 9.10 p.m. Play. 10.15 p.m. Epilogue. 10.30 p.m. Close.

HOLLAND-INDIA

Call letters: P.C.I. Wavelengths. 19.71 m. and 31.25 m. Frequencies 15.220kc. and 9.590kc.

12.25—13.25 G.M.T. wavelength 16.88 M.

13.25—15.25 G.M.T. wavelength 16.88 M.

19.00—20.00 G.M.T. wavelength 31.28 M.

Wavelength 16.88 m.
12.25—13.25 Netherlands world broadcast for Asia, China, Japan, and further India, by the Rom. Cath. Broadc. Ass. (K.R.O.). 1. Music; 2. Talk by Mr. J. H. Nannings; 3. Music; 4. Political talk by Mr. Paul de Waart; 5. Mission-news; 6. Journal.

Wavelength 16.88 m.
Phoeb-programme for the Netherlands Indies.

13.25 National anthem and opening-announcement.

13.30 Eye-witness report of the international football-match Holland-Luxemburg, by Han Holland.

15.40 Daily News Bulletin.

15.50 Meeting of the Phoeb-Club.

16.10 Close down and national anthem.

Wavelength 31.28 m.
19.00—20.00. Netherlands broadcast for Africa, by the Rom. Cath. Broadc. Ass. (K.R.O.). 1. Music; 2. Talk by Mr. J. H. Nannings; 3. Music; 4. Political talk by Mr. Paul de Waart; 5. Missionnes; 6. Journal.

HOME FOOTBALL RESULTS

London, Nov. 27.
The following are the results of Home football matches played to-day.

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal	4	Leeds	1
Blackpool	0	Liverpool	1
Bolton	1	Birmingham	1
Brentford	0	West. Brom.	2
Derby	1	Preston	1
Everton	3	Stoke	0
Huddersfield	3	Middlesbrough	0
Leicester	1	Chelsea	0
M'chester C.	3	Grimmsby	1
Sunderland	1	Charlton	1
Wolves	5	Portsmouth	0

SECOND DIVISION

Aston Villa	1	Sheffield U.	0
Blackburn	1	Coventry	3
Bradford	3	Tottenham	1
Cardiff	0	Barnsley	0
Fulham	1	Newcastle	0
Norwich	2	M'chester U.	3
Plymouth	2	Luton	4
Wednesday	0	Notts. F.	2
Southampton	4	Bury	1
Swansea	0	Stockport	2
West Ham	1	Burnley	0

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

FIRST DIVISION

Aberdeen	1	Queen's P.	1
Arbroath	1	Clyde	2
Ayr	3	Motherwell	3
Celtic	2	Falkirk	0
Hamilton	4	Kilmarnock	2
Hibernian	2	Dundee	1
Queen's P.	1	Morton	0
Rangers	0	Hearts	0
St. Mirren	1	Partick	0
Third Lanark	0	St. Johnstone	5

SECOND DIVISION

Albion	1	Raith	5
Alloa	3	King's Park	2
Brechin	2	Edinburgh	7
Dundee	2	Forfar	0
Dunfermline	3	Montrose	0
East Fife	3	Leith	0
East Stirling	0	Airdrie	3
St. Bernard's	1	Dumbarton	0
Stenhousemuir	1	Cowdenbeath	1

F. A. CUP (FIRST ROUND)

Darlington	0	Scarborough	2
Wrexham	2	Oldham	1
Burton Town	1	Rotherham	1
New Brighton	5	Workington	0
Walsall	4	Gateshead	0
Tranmere	2	Carlisle	1
Walker Celtic	1	Bradford C.	1
Port Vale	1	Gainsborough	1
Accrington	1	L'caster Town	1
Wigan	1	S. Liverpool	4
Hull	4	Scunthorpe	0
Kidderminster	2	Newport	2
Guildford	1	Reading	0
Corinthians	0	Southend	2
Exeter	1	Folkestone	0
Gillingham	3	Swindon	4
Yeovil and Potters	2	Ipswich	1
Bristol R.	0	Queen's P.R.	8
King's Lynn	0	Bromley	4
Northampton	1	Cardiff	2
Hartlepool	3	Southport	1
Rochdale	1	Lincoln	1
Doncaster	7	Blyth Spartans	0
Barrow	0	Crewe	1
Wellington	1	Mansfield	2
York	1	Halifax	1
Brighton	5	Tunbridge Wells	1
Bristol C.	3	Enfield	0
Crystal P.	2	Kettering	2
Bournemouth	0	Dartford	0
Torquay	1	Clapton	2
Watford	3	Cheltenham Town	0
Westbury	1	Walhamstead Avenue	3
Dulwich Hamlet	1	Aldershot	2

The draw for the second round of the F.A. Cup is being made on Nov. 30.

LOCAL FOOTBALL RESULTS

FIRST DIVISION

MIDDLESEX	1	SEAFORTHIS	0
Britton	0	Willerton	1
KOWLOON	2	Willerton	1
Jorge, Knox D.			

SECOND DIVISION

SEAFORTHIS	2	CHINESE POLICE	1
Jamieson, Samson		Kong Hing	
KOWLOON	6	CHINESE ENGINEERS	0
Wilson 2, Betts 2, Vale			
Chong-fai (own goal)			
MIDDLESEX	2	KWONG WAH	2
Izzard, Marable		Wong King-chung 2	

THIRD DIVISION (HONG KONG)

POWATTAN	1	ENGINEERS	1
Wo Ah-chol		Crobby	
SERVICE CORPS	1	MEDICAL CORPS	0
Postponed to Tuesday			

THIRD DIVISION (KOWLOON)

R. C. OF SIGNALS	2	24TH B.T.Y. B.A.	3
Bromley, Parker		Barlow, Jones 2	
SEAFORTHIS	4	30TH B.T.Y. B.A.	0
Lindsay 3, Ferguson			
KUMAU RIFLES	4	UNIVERSITY	0
Tomlinson 2, Narain Singh			
Partap Singh			

BOWLING GREEN CLUB

SEASON'S END

The Kowloon Bowling Green Club held its annual closing day at Austin Road on Saturday, when the Vice-President's team beat the President's side by 192 shots to 167. L. Guy's rink recorded a six when they beat A. Hyde-Lay's four.

At the conclusion of the game Mrs. E. V. Seale, wife of the Club's vice-president, distributed the prizes won during the past season, the prize-winners being:

BOWLS

Club Championship and J. M. Henderson Cup
Winner—D. W. Waterton, Runner-up J. McKelvie, Third T. Armstrong.

President's Prize and Harvey Memorial Shield
Winner—T. Armstrong, Runner-up E. W. Lines, Third L. Guy.

Vice-President's Prize
Winner—A. S. Russell, Runner-up D. W. Waterton, Third W. S. Drake.

Handicap Singles
Winner—W. S. Drake, Runner-up T. Armstrong, Third E. W. Lines.

Handicap Pairs
Winners—W. L. Walker and H. F. Stoneham, Runners-up A. L. Woolley and T. Armstrong.

Non-Prize Winners
Winner—J. C. Gill, Runner-up T. E. Robson.

TENNIS

Club Championship and Nest Anglo Cup
Winner—A. Duncan, Runner-up J. B. Sturgeon.

Men's Handicap Singles
Winner—A. Duncan, Runner-up S. M. Barling.

Men's Handicap Doubles
Winners—A. Duncan and A. L. Woolley, Runners-up D. W. Waterton and R. Millar.

Mixed Handicap Doubles
Winners—Mrs. J. W. Laeson and T. Armstrong, Runners-up Mrs. Drew and R. D. Barrett.

Ladies' Handicap Singles
Winner—Mrs. D. Anderson, Runner-up Mrs. Hedley.

Ladies' Handicap Doubles
Winners—Mrs. G. T. Anderson and Mrs. D. Anderson, Runners-up—Mrs. R. D. Barrett and Mrs. F. F. Clarke.

SATURDAY'S CRICKET

Saturday's cricket consisted solely of friendly matches in the junior division and resulted as follows:

Police drew with Graingower: C. C. C. 179 for 5 dec. (E. Zimmermann 49 G. A. Lee 39), Police 94 for 8.

University beat K.C.C. by two wickets at King's Park: K.C.C. 143 (R. T. Broadbridge 35; R. Singh 4 for 28); University 146 (J. Fong 40, V. Lingam 38; W. L. McKenzie 4 for 20).

Central British School lost to Hong Kong Cricket Club by one wicket on the Town ground: C. B. S. 124 (U. Gegg 33; D. S. Robb 3 for 17); H.K.C.C. 130 for 9 wickets. (L. D. Kibbee 38).

The Middlesex Regiment beat Royal Army Medical Corps by 8 wickets: R.A.M.C. 111 (Sergeant Castell, 23 not out; Pte. Hatfield 5 for 28); Middlesex 128 for 2 wickets. (C.Q.M.S. Northcote 56).

Queen's College lost to the Royal Navy by 10 wickets at King's Park: Q.C. 44 (M. Curran 17; T. Woods 44); Navy 147 for 2 wickets. (L.S.A. Flynn 76).

Club de Recreio beat the Indians by 20 runs at Sookunpoo: Recreio 128 (E. L. Soares 59; M. I. Razack 5 for 16); I.R.C. 108 (A. K. Minu 54; E. A. R. Alves 5 for 30).

Craigengower beat Civil Service by 46 runs: C.C.C. 128 (S. P. Karanjia 30); Civil Service 82 (C. W. Lam 7 for 21).

LOCAL WEDDINGS

Mr. Frank Cecil Manning of the Public Works Department, second son of the late Charles and Mrs. Manning of Plymouth, was married to Miss Mary Isabel Edwards, of Mountain Ash, Glamorgan, South Wales, by the Rev. H. W. Baines at St. John's Cathedral on Saturday.

The bride was given away by Mr. N. J. Bebbington, while Mrs. N. J. Bebbington was the matron of honour. Mr. R. Thompson was best man. After the ceremony, a reception was held at No. 3 Ventris Road.

The honeymoon is being spent in the Philippines.

Miss Olga Maria de Castro Basto, eldest daughter of Mr. E. de Castro Basto, became the bride of Mr. Fernando Jose dos Remedios, eldest son of Mrs. S. M. dos Remedios at St. Teresa's Church.

The bride was given away by her father, and was attended by Miss S. M. dos Remedios and Miss A. M. Noronha, as bridesmaids. Mr. J. E. da Rocha was the best man.

After the ceremony, which was conducted by the Reverend Fr. Granelli, assisted by the Reverend Fr. Angeles, a reception was held at No. 25, Granville Road.

CHINESE STILL IN POSSESSION

Shanghai, Nov. 27.

Although it was announced last night that the Japanese authorities would to-day take over Chinese postal, telegraphic and wireless offices in Shanghai, these had not been occupied up to noon.

It was also announced yesterday that Japanese appraisers and examiners belonging to the Chinese Maritime Customs would be for the first time assigned to duty on wharves south of Soochow Creek.

Reuter.



Light machine gun mounted on sandbags.

SHANGHAI RACING

Results Of Autumn Meeting

Shanghai, Nov. 27.
The following are the results of the First Day's races of the Shanghai Race Club's Autumn Meeting:

Maiden Plate. Three quarters of a mile.

E. M. H. G. Haywire (Keep) 1
Sing Fong's Dow Jones (Encarnacao) 2
G. J. Mary's Ununum (Keep) 3
Time: 1:32.2/5.

Mukden Subscription Grifins Plate. One mile.

M. H. Hind's Experience (Pote Hunt) 1
The Farmers' Sapristi (Clark) 2
G. J. Mary's Ununum (Keep) 3
Time: 2:08.3/5.

Fahwah Stakes. One mile.
C. E. and S. A. S. Marry Jester (Encarnacao) 1
Winsome and Hasty's Equity (Needa) 2
Ment's The Mars (Tu) 3
Time: 3:15.

Grifins Sweepstake. Nine furlongs.
D. J. Water Looby (Jack) 1
Morn's Vintage Morn (Marshall) 2
Busted's Busted Straight (Pote Hunt) 3
Time: 2:24.2/5.

Urka Stakes. Seven furlongs.
R. D. Parkin's Hwangchow (Pote Hunt) 1
China's New General (Kew) 2
Elmor's Royal Bee II (Noodt) 3
Time: 1:50.1/5.

Criterion Stakes (Classic). One mile.
Morn's Radiant Morn (Marshall) 1
Manx's High Power (Wade) 2
Manx's Mount Anhua (Encarnacao) 3
Time: 2:03.4/5.

Kalgan Stakes. Mile and a quarter.
K. Henley's China Star (Pote Hunt) 1
Manx's Corps Cavalry (Encarnacao) 2
Jewell's Sammy (Keep) 3
Time: 3:42.2/5.

MANCHESTER HANDICAP

London, Nov. 27.

The Manchester November Handicap, run over a distance of 1 1/2 miles to-day, resulted as follows:

Solitaire 1
Velvet Cushion 2
Marcus Superbus 3

Thirty-one ran. Who by half a length, with three-quarters of a length separating second and third.

Betting: 25 to 1 Solitaire; 18 to 1 Velvet Cushion; 5 to 1 Marcus Superbus.

Reuter.

YACHTING RESULTS

Two races in the first Commodore's Cup Series were re-sailed on Saturday at the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club, in the "H" and "G" classes, resulting in a win for Colleen (Captain C. A. Luckin), in the former event, the second race being declared no race as none of the competitors finished within the time limit.

The "A" Class sweepstake race resulted in a win for Artemis (Mr. C. C. Blake), while the "T" and "Y" classes were also featured in a sweepstake race, being won by Wildgeon (Mr. L. Garner). All the events were over a course of 8.1 miles.

FRIENDLY HOCKEY MATCHES

Two heavy defeats were suffered by ladies hockey teams in the friendly matches played on Saturday. Seaforth Highlanders Ladies were heavily beaten by a combined senior and junior Hong Kong Ladies eleven, who won by six clear goals and St. Andrew's lost to the tune of seven-love to the "X" Ladies.

Central British Association Ladies' junior team, though they included a few members of their senior eleven in their game against St. Andrew's second string, lost by five goals to one.

Men's Matches.
A scrappy game on the Murray Parade Ground saw the Seaforths boys beat an Indian team from the different schools by the odd goal in three.

Central British School "A" beat the Former Pupils' Association first string by two goals to nil in a very fast game on the school ground.

Leading by four-two at half-time, Radio Sports Club ran the Y.M.C.A. side off their feet in the second period and piled on three more goals, to win 7-2.

FUNERAL OF MRS. ANNIE BUNJE

The funeral of the late Mrs. Annie Dorothea Bunje, widow of the late Capt. E. Theo. Bunje, who died on Friday at the age of 72, was held in the Colonial Cemetery, Happy Valley, on Saturday afternoon, when the Rev. D. Rosenhall, of Christ Church, Kowloon Tong, officiated.

Mrs. Bunje was the mother of Dr. F. Bunje, local physician, Mr. H. F. Bunje, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, and Mr. C. Bunje, who is at present abroad.

She was buried in the same grave as her husband, who died in February, 1915, at the age of 62.

The chief mourners were Dr. and Mrs. F. Bunje and Mr. and Mrs. H. Bunje.

Among those present were Messrs. E. Abraham, R. Abraham, G. Abraham, K. Sayer, J. P. Ulderup, Ho Wing, J. Van der Lely, H. A. Lammer, Dr. S. S. Strahan, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. S. Webb, Mrs. Spittles, Mr. H. V. Stokely and others, including Sisters of the French Convent.

PACT FEELERS

Washington, Nov. 27.

It is reported that Germany is attempting to negotiate a trade agreement with the United States.

—Reuter's Bulletin Service.

600 HOUSES TO BE DEMOLISHED

London, Nov. 27.

The London County Council Housing Committee has decided to pull down 600 slum houses at Stepney. This is the biggest single group to be demolished and covers 17 acres. The Council intends to build 856 flats which will accommodate most of the people who have been living in the slums.

Sir Kingsley Wood stated that the Ministry of Health, in connection with the housing scheme, will provide 1,000,000 new homes in place of slums next March. During the year £33,500,000 in loans for housing have been made as compared with £35,000,000 last year.

Reuter's Bulletin Service.

THE OPPRESSORS KEEP PEACE!

Slavery Revived In Tientsin Area

The country around Tientsin is occupied in its entirety by the Japanese military, and it is interesting to see the manner in which the invaders treat the unfortunate people who are, for the time being, under their rule.

During the time of actual fighting in that area, the fields were flooded as heavy rains had caused the river Hai Ho to overflow its banks. This mishap, coming as it did at harvest time, made the peasantry come face to face with a hard winter insofar as food supplies were concerned. The crops of cotton and grain were ruined and hundreds of farm dwellings washed away.

RAISON D'ETRE

As the floods subsided, the Japanese army advanced leaving in their wake military posts in what was left of the villages.

The raison d'etre of these posts was two-fold. First, they were to prevent banditry and to ensure peace, and secondly, they were to organise the distribution of food and clothing amongst the needy.

In spite of strict supervision and severe restrictions, reports which which show how the posts really work, have now come to hand.

SLAVES

Peace is maintained by the simple expedient of taking from the peasantry all implements that may possibly be used as weapons; taking from their families any man with a physique above the ordinary, and occasionally shooting some wretched, half-starved person who dares to beg or steal a morsel of food. Sometimes there are waves of the execution mania and during these moments of frenzy, nobody is safe from a charge of conspiracy.

The distribution of food and comforts is also carried out very simply. What little supplies that arrive are kept for the sole use of the Japanese garrison!

Instead of being allowed to rebuild their homes and to do what is possible in the fields, the local men are put to labour at building Japanese strong points. While so engaged they are driven by Japanese soldiers armed with whips and pistols. Should a man accidentally drop his load of building material, or collapse from sheer weakness, he is first flogged and then, if he cannot go on, he is shot.

NO SINGING

The women are as women always have been in times of stress, of indomitable courage and remarkable fortitude. Harried con-

tinually and robbed of their means, they work in the fields. They work silently now, because any sign of prolonged conversation between them, and any singing, is thought by the Japanese to be an attempt to hatch a plot aimed at the lives of the oppressors.

A non-commissioned officer, when asked why he had sent a mounted patrol to stop some women from singing, replied in all seriousness that the women were singing messages and plans of action for their menfolk to hear and act upon, and in this way, form a country-wide plan against Japan!

This Japanese soldier could neither speak nor understand the local dialect and his commanding officer was similarly placed. In point of fact, the women were singing a plain country song in which they gave thanks for the cool of the year.

WOMEN LABOURERS

In another village was seen a group of five wheel-barrow carrying, as passengers, ten Japanese soldiers. The barrows were driven by Chinese women over rough, stony ground, and their faces showed the heavy strain to which they were being subjected. It was discovered that they had been at this work for a month in an unpaid capacity, as employees of the invading garrison. The girls cleaned their masters' horses, clothes and equipment. They fed them, conveyed the soldiers to and from their places of duty, and entertained them in the evenings.

One of these girls had been beaten for some trivial fault and she was so injured that in spite of medical assistance she died.

WORLD WATCHES

The soldiers frequently shoot at anything that moves in the countryside, and the fact that their mark is some entirely inoffensive woman or child, weighs not at all with them.

So the pretended work of maintaining peace, and of alleviating suffering goes on, while civilisation watches this horrible, sub-human race grind the bodies of the unfortunate into the dust.

Japan cannot conquer China, so she tramples and spoils the edges of that vast country. As the realisation of the impossibility of their task dawns on the Japanese soldiery, they get more and more hate-crazed and savage. They commit more and more crimes of blood and lust, and—the world looks on!

NANKING SHOPS CLOSED

Shanghai, Nov. 27.

A Nanking message states that the majority of shops there have closed and the proprietors have left. Some provision stores remain open, but the shelves are half empty. Expensive tinned goods and fine wines are the only merchandise available.

Taiping Road, the main shopping thoroughfare, presents a desolate appearance. Usually crowded with pedestrians and vehicles, the street is now almost empty.

The river front at Hsiakwan is crammed with goods and refugees trying to go up river as quickly as possible. Armed guards are trying to keep them back from the ships as otherwise loading will be impossible.

The a.s. Wuling arrived in Nanking to-day and reported that she passed 26 British and other steamers en route to Hankow.

No air raid alarm was sounded to-day.—Reuter.

WHERE IS MR. T. V. SOONG?

Rumours current in Hong Kong on Saturday that Mr. T. V. Soong, President of the Bank of China, accompanied by the Mayor of Shanghai, Mr. O. K. Yiu, were in the Colony, could not be confirmed.

The vernacular newspapers reported that several high Chinese Government officials had arrived here to meet Mr. Soong, who was expected that evening. One official was stated to have said in answer to a question: "On instructions from our superiors we are here to meet Mr. Soong and Mr. Yiu."

Mr. David Au, Manager of the local branch of the Canton Bank, however, stated that though he had received information that both had left Shanghai for an unknown destination, that destination was "definitely not Hong Kong."



QUEENS & ALHAMBRA

HONG KONG KOWLOON

AT 2.30-3.15 7.30-9.30 P.M. AT 2.30-3.15 7.30-9.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

THE MIGHTIEST SEA PICTURE OF THEM ALL!

The most spectacular adventure romance in the whole history of the seven seas.

Adolph Zukor presents

GARY COOPER • GEORGE RAFT

SOULS AT SEA

FRANCES DEE • Henry Wilcoxon • Harry Carey • Olympia Brubaker

Forster Hall • Robert Cummings • Virginia Walker • Joseph Schildkraut

A Paramount Picture • Directed by Henry Hathaway

NEXT CHANGE

AT THE QUEEN'S

Thrills... Action... Romance!

"FLIGHT FROM GLORY"

Chester Morris • Whitney Bourne

TUESDAY

AT THE A. H. MBRA

Return Engagement of

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JAPAN FORMS NEW REGIME

Tokyo, Nov. 27. Japan's preparations for the springing of another puppet government upon the world, with the idea ultimately of recognising it as the "Central Government of China," was naively announced by Prince Konoze, the Japanese Premier yesterday.

To press representatives, Prince Konoze stated: "I have received a report that the new regime is being formed in January."

"We have received a request to send advisers on political and economic problems, and the Government is now choosing the proper personnel."

"At present we have decided not to declare war, though if a change occurs in the situation, necessity for such a declaration may arise."

"As the Nine-Power Pact is a pretext for the powers to interfere in Far Eastern affairs, Japan will propose either revision or denunciation at the proper opportunity."

"As was made clear several years ago, Japan does not admit European or American intervention in the Far East, and we should have resorted to this step long before."—*Reuter.*

NEW DEFENCE SCHEME FOR SHANSI FORMULATED

Linfen, Nov. 27: As a result of repeated conferences of high military commanders in Shansi summoned by General Yen Hsi-shan, a new defence scheme for south Shansi has been formulated, it is learned from military circles.

In accordance with this new scheme the Chinese troops in Shansi are being re-dispositioned.—*Central News.*

PRINCE BIRABONGSE ENGAGED

London, Nov. 27. The engagement is announced, by permission of the King of Siam through the Council of Regency, between Prince Birabongse and Miss Ceril Heycock, only daughter of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. P. R. Heycock.

Prince Birabongse, who has had a prolonged stay in England, has gained much prominence as "B. Ira," the pseudonym under which he has competed in motor-racing in this country.—*Reuter.*

KIANGSU AND CHEKIANG GOVERNMENTS REORGANISED

Nanking, November 27: The Kiangsu and Chekiang Provincial Governments have been reorganised by a mandate of the National Government. The new personnel is as follows:

Kiangsu
General Ku Chu-tung, Chairman.
Mr. Han Teh-chin, Commissioner of Civil Affairs.
Mr. Chao Ti-hua, Commissioner of Finance.
Mr. Chow Fu-hai, Commissioner of Education.
Mr. Hu Chia-shao, Commissioner of Reconstruction.
Mr. Yen Chang-wu, Secretary-General.

Chekiang
General Huang Shao-hsiung, Chairman.
Mr. Wang Hsien-chang, Commissioner of Civil Affairs.
Mr. Cheng Yuan-fan, Commissioner of Finance.
Mr. Hsu Shao-ti, Commissioner of Education.
Mr. Wu Ting-yang, Commissioner of Reconstruction.
Messrs. Chow Hsiang-hsien, Chu Kung-yang, and Hsu Pan-yun, Members of the Chekiang Provincial Government.
Mr. Ho Yangling, Secretary-General.—*Central News.*

RAILWAY AGAIN BOMBED

Canton, Nov. 27.

Thirty-eight Japanese planes systematically bombed the Kowloon-Canton Canton-Hankow Railways this morning, demolishing considerable lengths of track and thereby holding up traffic.

It is understood that 24 bombs were dropped at Cheungmuktau, one of which hit the railway workers' quarters.

Although the quarters was completely demolished, no casualties were reported.

A number of the raiders then flew on to Tongtauha, destroying the bridge at Kilometre 113 from Canton.

Other planes attacked the line between Tintongwal and Pingwu, doing considerable damage to the tracks.

On the Canton-Hankow line, fourteen planes are reported to have damaged the tracks at various points.—*Reuter.*

JAPAN AND HER MANDATED ISLANDS

Tokyo, Nov. 27.

The Ministry of Overseas Affairs to-day issued a statement that it is the fixed policy of the Japanese Government to retain the mandated islands in the South Pacific irrespective of changes in the international situation, as has repeatedly been declared since Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations.

The statement declares that there is no foundation in fact in various rumours and speculation as regards future status of the mandated islands.—*Reuter.*

"MANCHUKUO" IRREGULARS IN SHANGHAI DEFECT

Nanking, Nov. 27: Part of the "Manchukuo" irregulars who have been sent by the Japanese to Shanghai to guard the rear defences and killed several Japanese officers and soldiers on November 23, according to information from usually reliable sources.

The Japanese military command, these sources state, is keeping the strictest silence on this incident for fear that other disgruntled "Manchukuo" units may follow their example.—*Central News.*

FAVOURABLE TURN IN INTERNATIONAL SITUATION PREDICTED

Nanchang, Nov. 27: If China continued to resist Japan, there would soon be a favourable turn in the international situation. This prediction was made by Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education, in an interview with the Central News Agency upon his arrival here from Nanking on his way to Changsha.

Dr. Wang felt confident that China would win the final victory.—*Central News.*

TO CANCEL NEW YEAR GREETING CARDS

Nanchang, Nov. 27: An appeal to the Kiangsi populace has been made by the Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters to cancel the exchange of greeting cards on New Year and save the money for subscribing to the National Salvation Bonds.—*Central News.*

PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES TO HAVE NO HOLIDAY

Hankow, Nov. 27: During the emergency period all public functionaries are to work on Sundays and other holidays as usual, according to a circular order handed down by the Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters at Wuhan.—*Central News.*

JAPANESE TROOPS BURN DWELLING HOUSES

Tsinan, Nov. 27: The Japanese troops at Lokow and Tsho on the north bank of the Yellow River burnt down many houses in villages in the vicinity on November 25.—*Central News.*

JAPANESE RUSHING SUPPLIES TO SHANGHAI

Nanking, Nov. 27: With the hostilities being extended inland, the Japanese are rushing large quantities of supplies to Shanghai to be distributed to the forces operating on the south bank of Taihu Lake and along the Yangtze River, according to reports received here.

Yesterday six transports arrived in Shanghai with another fleet of motor launches and huge quantities of munitions and supplies. It is estimated that there are at least 600 Japanese motor launches operating on the Whangpoo, and Yangtze rivers and Soochow Creek sending supplies inland to the Japanese forces.

The transports also brought 1,000 new troops who will be sent inland shortly.—*Central News.*



Postman selling Liberty Bonds to an old Chinese lady, whose grandchildren are ready to contribute their little savings.

CHINA'S FIRST WOMAN SOLDIER

Joined Up With Glowing Heart!

China's first woman soldier played an important part on the Shanghai war front. This became known after the Chinese withdrawal from the area.

The feminine warrior Miss Hsia Ping-yu first won fame in the epic 3,000-mile Northern Revolutionary Expedition in 1926 under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. She is the authoress of "A Diary in the Army," which was translated into the English by Lin Yu-tang, author of "My Country and My People."

"The Northern Expedition of 1926 completed the first phase of our national revolution. I am proud that I took part in it," Miss Hsia recently told a friend. "But the present Sino-Japanese 'undeclared war' is of far greater significance. We are now engaged in repelling our enemy, the Japanese military, from the land of our forefathers. I joined the war with a glowing heart and a cheerful spirit."

In China, where members of the fair sex are beginning to come out of their traditional seclusion, opportunities are greater to-day than before for them to serve their country. When the war began, Hsia did not wish to stay behind. Defying all the persuasions of her family, she left her peaceful native village in Hunan and joined the army. Once again, she is sharing the sufferings and joys of Chinese troops.

Miss Hsia is serving as a leader of the woman's war aid corps. Under her are eight younger woman soldiers, who look to her as their elder sister.

Miss Hsia does not work at the rear. She actually goes to the front. As a "war veteran," she is used to the droning of planes, booming of big guns and rattling of machine-guns.

One night, she visited a commander's headquarters somewhere on the front. Shells from Japanese batteries fell on the four sides of the hut. In dim candle light, she told the officers that it might be the right time for all of them to jot down their last will. All of them did. Miss Hsia also wrote her own. But she lived to tell the tale!

On the evening of the second day, just before sunset, the Japanese made a frontal assault on the Chinese position. Fourteen tanks led the attack which was preceded by an intense bombardment from the ships in the river and from a battery of howitzers on shore.

JAPANESE BOMBER BROUGHT DOWN AT PINGYIN

Tsinan, Nov. 27: A Japanese bomber (No. 1266) was brought down by Chinese anti-aircraft guns at Pingyin about 60 kilometres southwest of Tsinan yesterday, both the pilot and bomber being killed, according to a report from the Chinese garrison there.

The wreckage is being transported to Tsinan for exhibition.—*Central News.*

NO FIGHTING ON PEIPING-HANKOW RAILWAY

Hsinhsiang, Nov. 27: There has been no fighting on the Peiping-Hankow Railway during the last few days. Chinese and Japanese forces are still holding their positions at Paolienssu, 10 kilometres north of Changteh (Anyang).—*Central News.*

TOO LATE

Then the Japanese infantry carried out an attack. They rushed the Chinese position. Some retreated before they had covered half the distance, so withering was the rifle fire they had to face. Some fell dead and wounded, and a few reached their goal only to find death on the edge of the famous "long swords" wielded by the laughing Chinese soldiers. Two waves of infantry were rolled back in this manner.

About this time it was seen that a light was flashing from the direction of Kiangwan. It was later learned that this was a message to the defenders of the isolated outpost. "Our tactical move is completed. Join main body as soon as possible," it said. But the need for defence had gone. It was too late. If the way had been open, the Chinese battalion could now have retreated with all the honours.

DIED GAME

Ten minutes before sunset there was a wild yell from the Chinese lines and what was left of a whole battalion went to find glory. They raced over the open ground, many falling on the way. They were met by a hail of bullets, but bullets could not stop that mad rush. They died over their opponents' breastwork with a cheer. Suddenly, except for an isolated shot, shooting ceased, and a dreadful noise was borne on the evening breeze. Cheers and counter-cheers split the air. Forms locked in desperate combat were dimly seen, and the night came down.

For half an hour the sounds of strife were heard and then there was a short silence followed by a wild, and typically Japanese cheering. The gallant band had died fighting.

There were about twenty survivors, all severely wounded. How the Japanese dealt with them hardly bears telling. Next morning, each and every one of these men was carried to the river bank. Their throats were cut, and their bodies cast into the stream.

2 TOWNS IN SHANTUNG RECAPTURED

Taian, Nov. 27: Liaocheng and Tangyi in west Shantung about 80 and 100 kilometres from Tsinan, were recovered by Chinese forces on November 25 and 26 respectively, according to a military report received here.

After a lull of many days, hostilities resumed southwest of Liaocheng in the afternoon of November 25. Toward evening the Japanese were routed by the Chinese forces which, pressing forward, recaptured Diaocheng.

Pushing further northwestward, the victorious Chinese forces recaptured Tangyi on November 26.—*Central News.*

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PUBLIC OPINION IN EUROPE FAVOURABLE TO CHINA

Hankow, Nov. 27: Public opinion in Europe is sympathetic with China in her present struggle against Japanese aggression, Mr. Ku Meng-yu, former Minister of Railways, informed a representative of the Central News Agency yesterday when interviewed upon his arrival here from Hankow. Mr. Ku recently returned from a tour in Europe.

Great Britain, according to Mr. Ku, is deeply concerned with the situation in the Far East but being obsessed by European issues, she is unable to do much for the Far East.

The commercial and industrial circles in Germany, Mr. Ku said, are also sympathetic with China because of their close trade relations with her.—*Central News.*

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